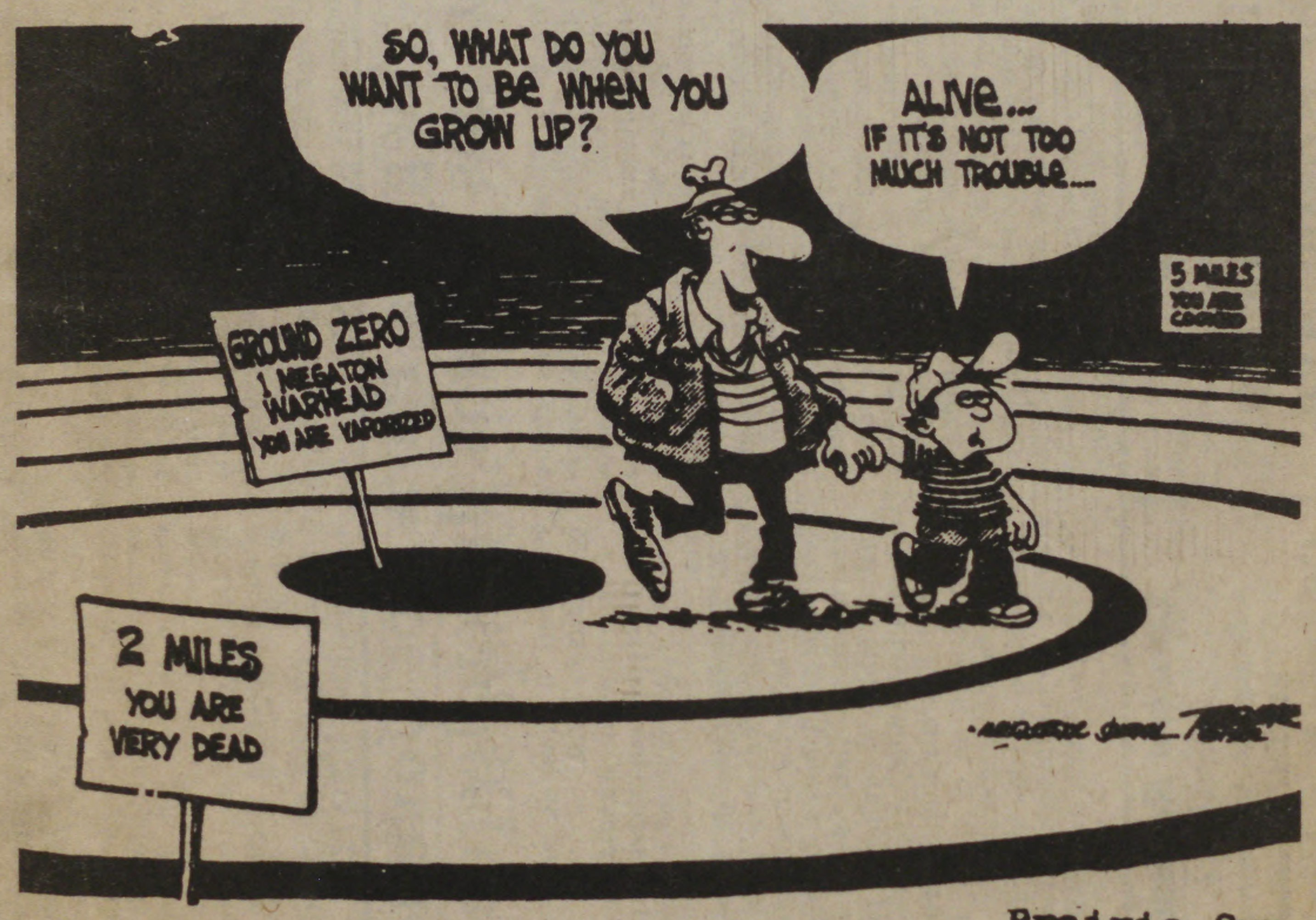
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TRI-LINGUAL

IRONBOUND VOICES

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Prairie Sun

English p. 1 - 5, Portuguese p. 6 - 8, Español p. 9 - 11

IRONBOUND SAYS "NO!"

Ironbound people really know how to do their homework!

After months of meetings, more meetings, research, demonstrations, and talking to people all over the country, the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste** has a lot of specific things to say about why **no toxic waste facility should be built in Ironbound.**

They got their chance at a hearing called by the New Jersey Advisory Council on Hazardous Wastes on July 19. The Advisory Council is developing criteria or guidelines for deciding where to build toxic waste facilites. The Council members wanted public comment - *and they got it!*

As soon as the hearing began, Vic De Luca asked the Council to change the agenda so that people from Ironbound could speak. Faced with a good sized crowd and a prepared list of speakers, the Council changed the agenda, so that the Ironbound speakers could begin immediately, instead of waiting until midnight.

All kinds of people spoke, including a grandmother, a doctor, a lung specialist, a priest and many others. Representatives from Concerned Citizens of Kearny and Coalition for United Elizabeth (CUE) spoke. Senator Edward O'Conner from Jersey City and Assemblyman Joseph Doria from Bayonne made statements.

All speakers agreed that the criteria the Advisory Council was proposing leaves out some very important facts:

1. The number of people in an area who would be affected if accidents or pollution occurred.

2. The amount of pollution that already exists in any area due to the number of chemicals already produced, used or dumped there.

3. The number of older people and children living in an area who are extremely sensitive to the effects of chemicals on their health.

4. The health conditions of the population in the area due to the level of pollution they are already exposed to.

5. Thorough guidelines to control amounts of air pollution.

We have reprinted many talks given at the hearing because the information they contain is important to all residents of Ironbound.

The Advisory Council tried to say that no decision has been made yet as to where to locate the facilities, but residents, who have known for over a year about SCA's plan to build a toxic waste incinerator on Lister Ave., At-Sea's plan for a toxic facility at Port Newark, and the "garbage" incinerator on Blanchard St., are skeptical. "It's been in the newspapers many times, we've heard it from DEP officials, and At Sea even opened an office in Port Newark," one person commented after the hearing. "I'd like to believe that they haven't decided yet, but you have to look at the facts."

The Advisory Council will be holding another hearing in the fall on their final criteria. If they are really listening to residents, some of the important points made by the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes should be included.

Listen To The Children

Hello, my name is Maria Turco. I am 11 years old and I have lived in the Ironbound all my life.

You seem to be concerned about the wild life, the rare and endangered species and the wild and scenic rivers. No, Newark does not have anything as valueable as that. The City of Newark has something more valueable - we have humans. I am also concerned about animals. I have a dog of my own, but aren't humans more important? Aren't we the human race the ones that make a difference? You should first be concerned about the people and the population.

Why not put the hazardous wastes in a less populated area...one that doesn't already have the pollution-producing industries. That is the reason Newark doesn't have any special features...because we have been dumped on since the beginning. It has always been "If there is something to dump, dump it in Newark."



Newark is my home. My grandparents used to tell me that they used to swim and fish in the Passaic River. And I could not believe it. It is the fault of people like you that I cannot enjoy the fun my grandparents enjoyed with the Passaic River. All I know about the Passaic River is that it is the most highly polluted river in the United States.

Listen, listen to the children. We may be young, but we should be heard.

What do children have to look forward to except disease and cancer? We can only hope that in the near future, the City of Newark will change and be a much safer place for our children and our childrens' children. As far as our health is concerned, ladies and gentlemen, don't you believe that the health of people is the most important part of this issue?

Thank you for the opportunity to speak.

Studies Show Toxics Damage Childrens' Health

My name is Madelyn Hoffman. I would like to present the findings of 2 health surveys conducted in Ironbound on behalf of the **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes.**

These surveys were not done with sophisticated laboratory testing. I would have been happy if we had been able to do a more thorough scientific study but community groups like ours do not have the money to be able to do this.

The residents of Love Canal conducted their own surveys to prove that there was a relationship between toxic chemicals and disease in their families. Workers on the Long Island Railroad who were spraying the tracks with Agent Orange discovered a high level of disease when they looked at their own health insurance reports. Women in Oregon who organized a large protest against airplanes spraying insecticides, based their protest on information they had collected about health affects.

Like these groups, we must also rely on information we collect.

The first survey that was conducted was fo 132 children that had been screened by the Ironbound Health Screening Van. The childrens' ages ranged from 1 to 17. They lived on the following streets and avenues: Chapel, Lister, Albert, Cornelia, Joseph, esther, Euclid, Hawkins, Vincent, Lentz, Roanoke, Cortland, Foundry, Brill, Fleming, and Ferry.

The study checked for asthma, birth defects, and convulsions. The results were astonishing: **22.4% had asthma, 7.6% had birth defects (a number approximately 8 times the national average), and 3.5% had convulsions (also a very high percentage).**

A full 9% of all these families reported epilepsy in their family. How many of us know anyone who has epilepsy? And yet, in this concentrated area, 9 out of 100 families have experienced epilepsy.

The second survey that was conducted concentrated on the Island section of the Ironbound in an area that included Lister Ave., Albert Ave., Cornelia St., Joseph and Esther Sts., and Euclid Ave. 16 women and 6 men were interviewed. They had lived in the neighborhood from 3 to 69 years.

Again, the results were astonishing: **A full 40% of the people reported frequent and annoying headaches. 18% of the adult population reported ashthma. One in every 4 women (25%) reported problems during pregnancy, for example, miscarriage.**

Comments made by people responding to the surveys included: "There are many times that the air down here smells like

continued on P.2

Garden Corner

by Dirk Ten Wolde

This is a good time to look for seeds on your flowers and vegetables. Seal them in envelopes so they will dry and be ready to use next year. This list shows how long you can keep seeds, either that you purchased or from your own garden:

1 to 2 years
corn, leeks, onion, parsley, parsnips, rhubarb, salsify

3 to 5 years
beans, asparagus, brussel sprouts, kale, carrots, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, okra peas, peppers, radish, spinach, water melon

over 5 years
beets, egg plant, tomatoes, cucumber, muskmelon

You can dig up your herbs and put them in pots and grow them indoors on a window sill, where they will get enough light to keep them going.

Fall crops can be planted now for the following plants:
beets, carrots, endive, kohlrabi, kale, lettuce, peas, radish, turnips, cabbage
Make sure that you mix fertilizer into the soil before planting new plants or seeds. You must put back into the soil what other plants took out in order to keep good soil.

This has been a perfect season for us all since we had plenty of water during the hot months. My own bumper crop was unbelievable!

Ice Hockey Registration

The Ironbound Instructional Ice Hockey League will hold registration at the Ironbound Stadium, Rome & St. Charles Sts., on 2 weekends - Saturday, Sept. 11 & Sunday, Sept. 12, and Saturday, Sept. 18 & Sunday, Sept. 19, from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Any boy or girl between the ages of 5 and 19 is eligible to register.

There is no registration fee for Newark residents, but there is a small fee for insurance. Applicants must bring a copy of their birth certificate. Children under 18 must be accompanied by their parent or guardian. If you have further questions, call Barbara Kozlowski, 344-2497 after 6 o'clock.

Toxics Hurt Children continued

fingernail polish."

"We can't breathe. My whole family can't breathe."

"The outside house paint peels off after 1 year."

The people who answered these surveys and whose children were screened live in the areas most imemdiately surrounding the site where SCA proposes to build a toxic waste incinerator and within range of any air pollution caused by the inevitable accident at Port Newark where At Sea Incineration Inc. proposes to build a huge toxic waste tank farm and processing facility. This is the kind of area that is being considered for **more** toxic wastes.

A population already suffering from frequent headaches, asthma, skin rashes, birth defects, epilepsy, convulsions, and pregnancy problems in percentages most likely higher than the national average **should not** be subjected to more dangers.

I request that the Hazardous Waste Advisory Council change its criteria to prohibit siting hazardous waste facilities in areas as densely populated as the Newark area, or areas where air pollution levels are already high, where it can be shown that peoples' health is **already suffering from polluted air.**



photo: Star Ledger

Give Back Our Pool

by Jon Dolberg

The cry "Give Back Our Pool!" was raised aloud at high noon August 5th around the Wilson Ave. Bathhouse. Both young and old alike participated in the "wet down" to demand that the City fix up the Bathhouse for public use.

Members of the City Fire Department opened a nearby fire hydrant and installed a spray cap. So, although the City has not opened the Bathhouse, young and old alike enjoyed a refreshing water spray on a hot humid day. (Thanks to the members of the Fillmore St. Fire Department!). Vic De Luca of the Ironbound Community Corporation and Rev. David Burgess of St. Stephen's Church United Church of Christ spoke about the need to have the Bathhouse reopened. A petition campaign is still going on.

The Bathhouse is a city landmark. Built in 1917 with tax payers money, it was constructed during an era when few if any bathrooms were a part of the average house. The toilet was "that old out house" in the back yard.

The Bathhouse was a refreshing innovation to our neighborhood in 1917 with showers and an indoor year round swimming pool. Before it was built, children took the risk of learning how to swim in either the Morris Cannal (now Raymond Blvd.) or the Passaic River. Drownings were frequent.

Today, however, the Morris Canal no longer exists and the Passaic River is polluted by industry. The only other pool facility in Ironbound is the seasonal outdoor Hayes Pool. This makes the Bathhouse more important than ever for both our young people and adults to know how to swim and have the opportunity.

Our City of Newark (and it is our City) has the obligation to restore the Wilson Ave. Bathhouse. Mayor Ken Gibson proudly boasts about his daily jogging regiment, yet has not hesitated to shut recreational facilities which others use in our city. He is responsible for returning $2.5 million of federal government money which was supposed to be used to restore various recreational facilities in Newark, including the Bathhouse.

At the August City Council meeting, people fighting to get the Bathhouse open congratulated the Council members for passing a resolution to prohibit the sale of the pool to a private company, and urged them to continue to cooperate with residents to get the pool operating.

Our community needs the Wilson Ave. Bathhouse more than ever. Its purpose remains as innovateive now as a living center of community recreational involvement as it was in 1917.

For more information or for petitions contact: Lillian Klug at 344-7235.

Tears and Cheers for Newark Youngsters at '82 Youth Games

by Barbara Kunz

76 young people from Newark, ages 9 to 15, attended the 16th Annual Championship Finals of the United States Youth Games on August 11 to 15. The Games were held at Georgetown University, Washington D.C.

Out of 12 competing cities, the Newark team was first in boys' tennis and girls' bowling. Several individuals won gold medals. The basketball team placed 6th, the swimming team 7th, and the track and field team 6th. Large trophies were awarded to winning teams.

The Youth Games opened with an Olympic style parade, with Julius Erving (Dr. J) as the Grand Marshall and the lighting of the Olympic torch. There were 3 days of semi-final and final competition.

As an added treat, all the young people received a tour of Washington D.C. More great memories!

The City's Recreation Department runs trails for the Youth Games each year in May and June, and takes the winners to the Games. If you are interested, call Mr. Long at 733-3940. Also: the Newark Track Team is looking for youngsters interested in running. Cross country training will start in the fall. Call Mr. Long for information.

Congratulations to all the Newark participants of the '82 Youth Games. You all deserve a medal!

Right To Know

A public hearing will be held in Newark on October 13 about the proposal for a ***Right To Know*** law.

This law would give workers and community residents the "right to know" what chemicals are used or stored in a plant.

For more information about the hearing, please contact the Ironbound Community Health Project, 589-4668.

Important!

It's Up To You!

This November, voters in the state of New Jersey will get a chance to express their opinions about nuclear war. There will be a special referendum about the nuclear freeze on the ballot. This is what the ballot will say:

The people of the State of New Jersey do hereby affirm support of the proposal for a mutual U.S. Soviet nuclear weapons "freeze", and do hereby urge the government of the United States: (1) to propose to the government of the Soviet Union that both countries immediately halt all further testing, production and deployment of nuclear warheads, missles, and delivery systems as an essential and verifiable first step toward the reduction of the nuclear arsenals, and (2) to apply the billions saved to human needs and tax reduction.

Don't forget: you must be **registered to vote.** The deadline for voter registration is October 4. You can pick up registration forms from Rm. 421, at the Hall of Records, Market & High Sts., or at Ironbound Information Center, 95 Fleming Ave.

Got A Question?

Do you want more information about the nuclear freeze referendum for yourself, your church group, your parent group, or your neighbors? You can get it from:

Archdiocese of Newark
Department of Human Concerns
1 Summer Ave., Newark
483-8500
N.J. SANE
554 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield
429-8195

These groups can also arrange films and speakers for your group.

What Do These Communities Have In Common?

Belleville, Camden, Clark, Cranford, East Orange, Elizabeth, Englewood, Fair Lawn, Highland Park, Jersey City, Lincoln Park, Linden, Maplewood, Montclair, Mountain Lakes, North Arlington, Orange, Pennsauken, Pennsville, Piscataway, Princeton Borough, Princeton Township, Ringwood, Roosevelt, Roselle, South Orange, Teaneck, Trenton, Wayne, Willingboro....THEY'VE ALL ENDORSED THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS FREEZE!

This information reprinted from New Jersey SANE's newsletter.

Mayors Back The Freeze

"As elected local officials we are alarmed by an international political climate that increasingly presents nuclear war as a 'rational' possibility," begins a resolution passed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors last June 24 at their Minneapolis convention. The resolution points out that "the billions of dollars saved by stopping the nuclear arms race should be used to meet the urgent needs of our cities and create jobs for their residents." After placing responsibility for the arms race on both the Soviet Union and the U.S., the Mayors conclude: "Therefore, be it resolved that the U.S. Conference of Mayors urges the President to initiate negotiations with the Soviet Union to bring about a verifiable freeze on all further deployment of nuclear weapons."



Japanese teachers who survived the atomic bomb speaking at Queen of Angels School in Newark about peace education and why it is important. From left to right: Kazuko Nishimura, Masako Kido, Lee Herrigan, Kaori Seo, and Yoshio Sekiguchi.

Nuke Victims Travel For Peace

"In the days after the atomic bomb was dropped, the bodies piled up on the street next to my house - day after day. I can never forget that sight."

"Children today are led to glorify war. They think it is glamorous and powerful. They have to learn the truth - that it is a horror."

The speaker was Masako Kido, an elementary teacher in Japan for 17 years. On August 16, she and 3 other teachers from Japan spoke at Queen of Angels School in Newark about "peace education" in their country.

"I had a brother I never saw killed in the War before I was born. All I know about him is his photograph."

"The danger of atomic war has **increased**, not decreased," Kido continued. "According to a 1980 United Nations report, the amount of nuclear weapons that exist is 1 million times what was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

In Japan, peace education begins in elementary school with stories, songs, and eventually class visits to Peace Park in Hiroshima, where the exhibits tell the story of the bomb. In Hiroshima, 350,000 people were exposed to the heat and radiation from the bomb. 140,000 died. In Nagasaki, 180,000 people were exposed, and 70,000 died. Doctors at that time had no idea of the effects of radiation on the human body, no idea why survivors of the explosion developed new symptoms and died months later, or what the affects on future generations will be. Radiation damages DNA, the reproductive material in humans, and can cause serious birth defects.

The teachers union in Nagasaki publishes books about the atom bomb for students, and a special peace education curriculum is used in junior and senior highs schools. Children wpeak with 'hibakusha', those who survived the explosion. Many of these survivors have dedicated their lives to working for peace and the idea that "no one should experience the atom bomb again."

Each year on August 6 and 9, the dates of the bombings, children attend special memorial programs at their schools. This year many thousands of Americans all over the United States participated in activities on those days to show their concern about the dangers of nuclear war. Rallies, candlelight peace vigils, and demonstrations took place in Texas, Iowa, New York, Nebraska, California, and many other states. On July 12, over a million people in this country marched for peace in New York City.

"We've met some Americans who say 'There is nothing we can do. A million people marched July 12 and it doesn't matter.' But it does matter - very much. For every one person who marched there are thousands who are at home reading, thinking and feeling anxiety about the atomic bomb," said Yoshio Sekiguchi. "The next time an atomic bomb is used there won't be any survivors."

The people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are not the only victims of the atomic bomb. As Sekiguchi pointed out, hundreds of American soldiers were exposed to tests of nuclear bombs in this country. Many of these American soldiers and their families are still suffering from the physical and psychological damage caused by radiation.

The teachers urged people here to get their students and themselves involved in peace efforts, by signing petitions, joining local peace groups, doing special projects, showing films about the atomic bomb at meetings, parents or church groups. One Newark teacher pointed out that the percentage of the Japanese budget devoted to military production is much smaller than it is here.

The Japanese teachers' tour was sponsored by Global Education Associates located in East Orange, New Jersey. They are an educational resource center which specializes in intercultural resources and research.

The afternoon ended with Kazuko Nishimura showing the group 1000 tiny paper cranes her students had folded for her to bring with her to America. "The paper crane is a symbol in Japan," she said. "A symbol of hope, of peace and of life."



"We're Dying of Cancer, Not of Old Age"

My name is Diane Turco. I have resided in the Ironbound section of Newark all my life. I am a mother, wife and daughter and therefore, I am concerned for the health and welfare of my family and my neighbors.



Research by the N.J. Medical School has indicated that Newark's cancer death rate is high above both national and international averages. This finding is of no surprise to Ironbound residents. Very few of us have escaped the horrors of learning that a relative has "cancer". None of us has escaped watching a loved one eaten away by this monstrous disease while praying for death to come quickly. The pain endured by surviving members of the family is almost as unbearable as it is for the cancer patient.

I cannot recall the last time I attended a wake where the deceased died a 'natural death'. Most of our seniors are dying of cancer and not 'old age'.

I recently paid a visit to a local funeral director in the Ironbound who, on a yearly average buries 100 to 150 people. I asked him to pull some files at random and this is what we found. Out of 27 files, 15 deaths were from cancer, 6 deaths due to heart disease, 4 from lung disease and 1 from kidney disease.

For comparison, I contacted a funeral director in Lavalette, N.J., a sea side community without any industry, no incinerators, no major highways, no paint factories, etc.

The funeral director stated that for life long residents of Lavalette he does not recall one person he buried who died from cancer.

I personally interviewed 6 life long residents of Lavalette with a total of 27 living family members and found no cancer cases involved and no lung disease at all!

The conclusions are clear. Newark is in the middle of a very clear and present danger. The state's criteria for where to site toxic wastes eliminate most of the State, and point the finger toward our major cities.

The idea that Newark is easy to get to from Routes 1 & 9, 280 and 24 and that these routes will eliminate trucks carrying toxic wastes through our city streets does not give consideration to the fact that these highways happen to be our city streets! They cut right through our community. Some of our homes are only a matter of feet from them.

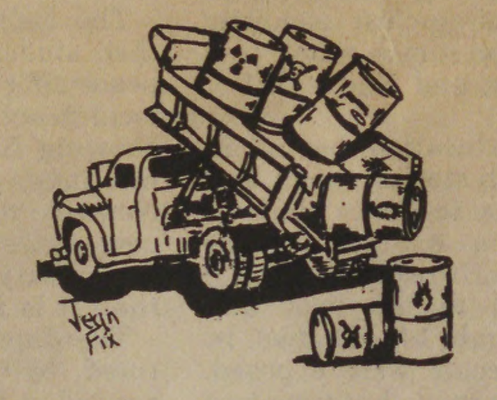
We will be in danger in the event of spills, fires and explosions as a result of traffic accidents. Newark has no evacuation plan in the event of such accidents, as evidenced by the tanker which burned on July 17 of last year, containing ethylene oxide. Some residents lived only one half a block from this site. They were not evacuated, but people in a motel a mile away were! We learned of this accident from TV reports. No direction was given to the residents by any governmental agency.

The decision making agencies have chosen to dump on Newark because they will not complain...they do not have the financial resources to fight back as compared to the affluent suburban areas. This is no longer true. We know **why** we have these problems and we know **who** is responsible.

The housewife who must wash her windows more often and dust her furniture every day as compared to her suburban sister...SHE KNOWS WHY!

The property owners who must paint and repair more often and pay high rates for fire insurance..THEY KNOW WHY!

When paying the hospital and funeral bills...THE SUR—VIVORS KNOW WHY!



We, the residents of Newark sick and tired and we will not take anymore.

Ladies and gentlemen, in your deliberations when choosing sites, consider that Newark has all it can tolerate. Consider also that what happens here will affect you...no matter where you live. The air around us knows no boundries. It will carry the deadly chemicals to your doorstep too. After all, these same pollutants have been found in snow at the north pole! The toxic waste siting problem is not solely the responsilbity of the residents of the City of Newark. We have born our share of society's wastes for too long. We will not allow anymore.

Time To Say No

"We are exposed to enough pollutants already. If you continue to make the situation worse, we are going to be exposed to a Three Mile Island type of situation."

Senator Edward O'Connor, Jersey City

"I am a Portuguese American raised in the Ironbound, and a bilingual teacher. I'm concerned for my students, my family, relatives and friends. We have no freedom in choosing the air we breathe."

Diana Silva, teacher

"I'm a lifelong resident of Ironbound. I lost 1 sister and 2 brothers to cancer. I myself have cancer of the throat. I think that's enough cancer for 1 family don't you?"

Jean Pace, Ironbound resident

"We don't know the affects of cancer causing polutants in our air even in small quantities. If you do not consider present levels of air pollution, then we are going to be guinea pigs for a 20 year experiment."

Jim Beam, environmental researcher

"Ironbound has been long suffering in the face of 'technological progress'. We have air pollution. We don't need anymore."

Father Miller, St. Benedict's Church

"Check the records of our local hospital. You'll see respiratory illnesses, bronchitis, and asthma - on the increase."

Fran Wingren, Ironbound Community Corporation

"Let these companies take it where they live and put it in their nieghborhoods if they think it's so safe."

Margaret Holloway, Concerned Citizens of Kearny

"Toxic waste should be made harmless by the companies that produce it. After all, they know what chemicals are there and they control the amounts. They don't do this because it is cheaper for them to dump it."

Andy Cappon, former chemical company employee

"In our experience, the DEP failed to inspect and regulate a site, and did virtually nothing to insure that toxic chemicals were removed. This Council must keep the DEP's limitations in mind. You and your criteria must protect the people. Anything less will be promoting a slow death."

Robin Dresdner, lawyer

"The Ironbound Ecumenical Association stands strongly against bringing any more toxic wastes into our neighborhood."

Jon Dolberg, Wolff Memorial Church

"We consumers don't want to pay twice - once to buy a product and the second time with our health and our lives from these toxic wastes. Where should we put toxic wastes? Back on the desk of the company that's making them."

Musheer Robinson, N.J. Committee on Occupational Safety & Health

"With all safety precautions taken, no one can prevent all accidents from happening. How can an effective evacuation be possible, since the 2 major exits out of Newark would have to pass the site?"

Mary Allen, Ironbound homeowner 4th generation raising 5th

"Chemical Control did not just affect people who lived 1500 feet away. Fumes blew all the way to Staten Island and beyond."

Gloria Davis, CUE

"I have already been exposed to toxic chemicals because of an accident at 1 of the existing chemical companies last May. Do you know how it feels to have to wonder what the long term affects will be on my health?"

Mary Ann Vacuolo, Ironbound resident

"I will do everything within my power to see that no approval is given for it (At Sea Inc.) to be built."

Assemblyman Doria, Bayonne, N.J.

Toxic Waste Fight Snowballs In Other Towns

Ironbound residents should be proud! Because of their work to publicize the effects of At Sea Incineration Inc.'s plan to biuld a toxic waste storage and disposal site at Port Newark, many people from Hudson County have jumped into the fight against At Sea in the last few weeks.

Bayonne residents have formed BCATS, **Bayonne Citizens Against Toxic Sites.** They are actively organizing and gathering petitions against At Sea which will be sent to Robert Hughey, Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection.

The "Jersey Journal", Hudson County's daily newspaper, has been printing a coupon every day that reads: *I want the State Department of Environmental Protection to know that I oppose the construction of a toxic waste storage and disposal facility in Port Newark. I believe it will threaten my life and health.* Readers can clip out the coupon and mail it to the editor.

Many Hudson County Mayors have joined the protest against At Sea Hoboken Mayor Cappilo said, "Such facilities have no business being put into a densely populated center. They are dangerous and should always be **removed** from such an area."

Assemblyman Joseph Doria from Bayonne was one of the first public officials to come out against the At Sea proposal. He and Assemblyman Edward O'Connor of Jersey City spoke against the proposal at the July 19 hearing about siting criteria. They also read a letter from Bayonne Mayor Dennis Collins.

Many other church and community groups, unions leaders, health officers, firemen, and city and county officials have already joined the fight against At Sea. The opposition is growing because of the hard work of the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste in letting the public know about this proposal and the risks it involves to people here.

Doctor Speaks Out Against Toxics in Newark

Duncan Hutcheon, M.D., is a professor of Pharmacology and Medicine at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey here in Newark. In addition he is president of the Princeton Institute of Environmental Medicine which is a group of scientists who have come together to investigate the impact of environmental chemicals on human health. His research is primarily in the field of cardiovascular and clinical pharmacology, studying the potentially toxic effects of industrial and other chemicals on the heart, lungs and other tissues.

It is well known that Newark is located in the center of the cancer corridor of the north-eastern United States. Over the past 20 years cancer mortality rates run **20 to 30 percent higher in Newark than the national average.**

What is generally not appreciated is that Newark also has one of the highest death rates for heart disease in the country. According to reports published by the National Institute of Health the overall risk of death from heart disease is 20 to 30 per cent higher in Newark than in New York City for example.

Adding further potentially toxic chemical burdens to an already susceptible population **is not justified.**

This view is important especially when we consider the size of the population living in the Ironbound section of Newark. The risk of illness associated with exposure to industrial chemicals becomes highly significant when we consider that there is a population of about 50,000 susceptible individuals in the Ironbound area.

The second factor I wish to call attention to is the already existing levels of air and water contamination in the Ironbound section. Chemicals in the air and surface water of the Ironbound area fall into 2 groups:

1. **Benzo(a)pyrene** and related so-called PAHs or polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons produced by the combustion of fossil fuels.
2. **Industrial solvents** and other chemicals such as pesticides, dry cleaning fluids, and so on.

About benzopyrene. The population of the Ironbound section of Newark is exposed to some of the highest levels of air and motor vehicle traffic in the country. Emission products from the combustion of gasoline, diesel and other fuels contribute substantial amounts of these chemicals witha well known carcinogenic potential to the ambient air.

(Carcinogenic potential means potential to cause cancer).

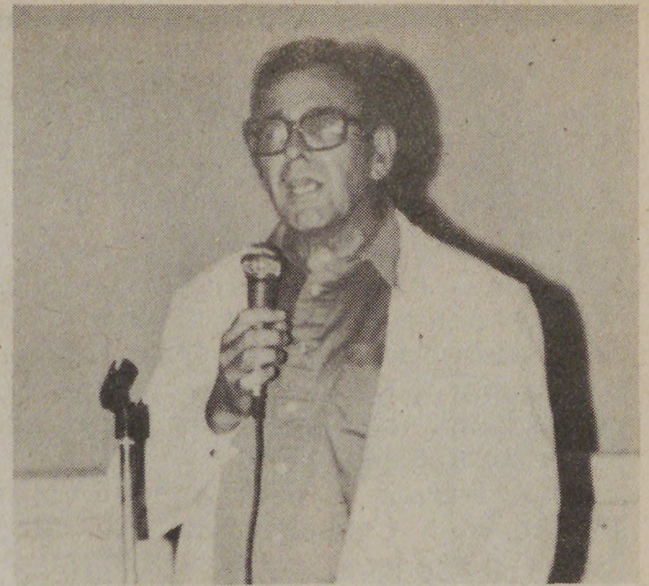
Our laboratory at the Medical School has been engaged in an investigation of benzo(a)pyrene in urban and rural groups. Using a modern radioimmunoassay procedure, we measured BaP plasma levels in 25 employees at St. James Hospital in the center of the Ironbound section and found that their levels on the average **were significantly higher than those in comparable suburban groups in the metropolitan area.**

About hydrocarbons. Industrial chemicals which have been shown to produce cancer and toxic effects on the heart, lungs, kidneys and other organs, are also being discovered in increasing amounts in the air and surface water in and around Newark with the highest concentrations in the urban-industrial centers.

In summary, because of the increased susceptibility of the Ironbound population to cancer, cardiac and other chronic diseases associated with environmental chemical pollution, and because of the **already substantial levels of industrail chemicals in the area,** I believe that it is inadvisable at the present time to approve construction of **any chemical waste treatment plants** in the Ironbound section of Newark. Instead all efforts of the community and representative industries with facilities in the area should be directed towards reducing the already high burdens of potentially toxic chemicals in the City.

Hudson County Mayors Against At-Sea

Dennis Collins, Bayonne
Frank Rodgers, Harrison
Steve Coppiello, Hoboken
Henry Hill, Kearny
Gerald McCann, Jersey City
Raymond Graham, East Newark
Stanley Iacona, Weehawken
Robert C. Botti, Union City
Paul Amico, Secaucus
Anthony M. DeFino, West New York



*Frank Kaler, whose struggle to clean up pollution in his water is the subject of the film **In Our Water**, speaks to the Ironbound audience.*

"Don't Let Them Dump On You"

Close to 200 people got some inspiration for the fight against toxic wastes from seeing the documentary ***In Our Water.*** The film had its New Jersey premiere at the Portuguese Sports Club in a benefit for the Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Wastes.

The film tells the story of the Kaler family of Jamesburg, New Jersey. The Kalers water was polluted by a nearby landfill. The movie follows Frank Kaler as he talks to the neighbors, local, state and federal officials in an effort to get the landfill closed and the water cleaned up.

The audience laughed and booed in sympathy with Mr. Kaler's success and difficulties. They too have experienced the frustration of talking to officials without getting an answer or going around in circles from 1 person to another to another.

In one scene from the film, Meg Switzgable, the film's producer, interviews a DEP official about the water samples from the area wells. The man is quite talkative about the tests that have been done and the scientific names for chemicals that were found. But when Ms. Switgable asks him, "What does this mean for the health of the residents in the area?", he doesn't say anything. This scene says a great deal about officials and agencies which are supposed to protect our health.

In the film, Mr. Kaler talks about how his experience changed his views of the American system: "If a private citizen came into my yard and tried to kill my kids, I'd have the right to shoot him. But when industrial waste seeps in and threatens my kids, I'm not allowed to do anything."

"I used to tell my kids when we went to the parades, 'Take off your hat, this is your flag, your country,'. Today I teach my kids that they can buy their share of American justice if they have enough money. That the laws are made by the rich and powerful to protect the rich and powerful, and the richest and most powerful in this country today are the industrialists. They run this country."

Both Mr. Kaler and Meg Switzgable spoke to the audience after the film. Frank Kaler urged people to get involved. "Don't let them dump on you!", he said. The audience responded by giving Mr. Kaler a standing ovation. His fighting spirit, captured in the film ***In Our Water,*** is inspiration for all of us fighting the same problems.

IRONBOUND DIZ NÃO

As pessoas do Ironbound realmente sabem o que fazem! Depois de meses de reuniões, pesquisas, demonstrações, e conversando com pessoas através de todo o país, o **Comitê do Ironbound Contra Desperdicios Toxicos** tinham muitas coisas para dizer sobre o porque **não poderia ser cosntruido no Ironbound nenhuma local para desperdicios tóxicos.**

Eles tiveram a oportunidade de pronunciarem junto ao Conselho Consultivo de New Jersey Sobre Desperdicios perigosos, no dia 19 de Julho. O Conselho está desenvolvendo critérias para decidir onde arranjar outro lugar para construir um local para produtos e desperdicios tóxicos.

Todo tipo de pessoas falaram naquela ocasião, incluindo uma auó, uma maẽ e sua filha, um médico, um especialista em pulmões, um pastor, e muitos outros. Representantes de outros grupos comunitários que tambem tem lutado contra instalação em suas areas de lugares para produtos tóxicos, como Cidadãos de Kearny e Coligação para Elizabeth Unida (CUE) tambem falaram. Senador Edward O'Connor de Jersey City e o membro da ASsembleia Joseph Doria de Bayonne tambem falaram.

O Conselho estava propondo fatos muito importantes:

1. O número de pessoas numa área que seria afetadas se houvesse acidentes ou poluição

2.O indice de poluição que já existe numa area devido ao número de quimicos produzidos, usados ou já jogados lá.

3. O número de idosos e crianças numa area que são sensíveis aos químicos pondo em perigo sua saúde.

4. As condições de saúde já existentes na área devido aos químicos que eles já ficaram expostos.

5. Guia para controlar o índice de poluição atmosferica.

Publicamos novamente algumas das palestras do dia 19 de Julho porque acreditamos que aquelas informações contém algo de vital importancia para os residentes do Ironbound.

O Conselho consultivo tentou dizer que nenhuma decisão tem sido tomada ainda com respeito ao sítio onde será localizado estes projetos, más os residentes, que já ouvem falar a proposta da SCA para construir um incinerador de produtos tóxicos na Avenida Lister, At-Sea Inc. propuseram ao Porto de Newark, e o incienrador para a rua Blanchard, por mais de um ano, sabem que eles querem instalar estas coisas todas na vizinhança do Ironbound. "Isto já tem saído em jornais por várias vezes, já ouvimos isto dos oficiais do DEP, e At Sea já abriu um escritorio no Porto de Newark. Gostaria de acreditar nisto é um processo objetivo, porem temos que ver os factos," uma pessoa comentou.

O Conselho consultivo terá mais uma vez a oportunidade de ouvir a opiniao publica, para sua decisão final, neste outono. Se eles **realmente** tem escutado os residentes, alguns dos pontos importantes feitso pelo Comite do Ironbound Contra Desperdicios Tóxicos serão atendidos para o bem estar de todos os moradores do Ironbound.

Escutem As Crianças

O meu nomé é Maria Turco. Eu tenho onze anos e en tenho vivido no Ironbound a minha vida inteira.

Você parece que esta preocupada com a vida do deserto, os ruro e postos en perigo especiais e os bravio e feroz rios. Não, Newark não tai nada com tanto valor como isso. A cidade de Newark tai alguma coisa mais valioso - nos temos humanos. Eu também estou preocupado com os animais. Eu tenho um cão. Mas humanos não são mais importante, não amos nós á raca humana os que faz-em a diferença? Você primeiro abia de se preocupar com o povo e a população.

Porque é que não ponhão os desperdicios perigosos en um lado menos povoado... onde já não tai a industria. Isso e a razão que Newark não tai feições especial... porque nos fomos depositados desde principio. Sempre foi, "Se á alguma coisa



para deposetar, deposetão em Newark. Newark e a minha casa. Os neus avôs costomavão contar-me que eles nadavão e pesca vão no Rio Passaic e eu não podia acreditar. É a culpa do povo como você que eu não possa gozar a gruça que os meus avôs gozarão no Rio Passaic. Todo que sei do Rio Passaic é que é o rio mais bem poluido nos Estados Unidos.

Ouça, ouça para as crianças. Nos podemos ser novos, mas nos aviamos de ser ouvidos.

Que é que crianças tai que olhar para a frente fora de doença e cancro? Nós só podemos esperar que no futuro perto, desejo que a cidade de Newark troce e seja um canto mais seguro para as nossas crianças e para as crianças deles. Que é a preocupação da nossa saúde. Senhoras e senhors, não pensão que a saúde do povo e a mais importante parte desta edição?

Obregado por a oportunidade de falar.

Produtos Tóxicos São Prejudiciais à Nossa Saude

Chamo-me Madelyn Hoffman. Em nome do Comité do Ironbound Contra Produtos Tóxicos gostaria de vos apresentar os resultados de investigações relacionadas com saúde efectuadas na zona do Ironbound.

Estas investigações não foram realizadas com aparelhagem sofisticada. O ideal seria que um estudo científico mais pormenorizado tivesse sido feito, mas grupos comunitários como o nosso não possuem meios financeiros para isso fazer.

Os residentes do Love Canal fizeram eles mesmos as suas investigações para mostrar que existe certa ligação entre a presença de produtos tóxicos e doenças manifestadas nas suas famílias. Trabalhadores do Long Island Railroad que aplicavam Agent Orange ao longo dos carris descobriram elevado número de enfermidades ao anilisar as suas finhas médicas. Em Oregon, mulheres que organizaram uma grande manifestação contra a pulverização feita por meio de aviões, basearam o seu protesto em consequências salutares que elas próprias compilaram.

Tal como estes grupos, nós devemos também basear-nos em factos por nós recolhidos.

O estudo incidiu sobre asma, defeitos de nascimento e convulsões. Os resultados foram assustadores: 22.4 por cento sofreram asma; 7.6 por cento nasceram com anormalias (número aproximadamente **8 vezes superior à média nacional**); 3.5 por cento sofreram de convulsões (uma média bastante alta).

Nove por cento destas famílias informaram sobre casos de epilepsia. Quantos de nós sabemos o que é epilepsia? Contudo, nesta área de concentração, em 100 famílias nove sofreram de epilepsia.

A segunda investigação incidiu sobre a área delimitada por Lister Ave., Albert, Ave. Cornelia St., Joseph St., Esther St. e Euclid ave.

Uma vez mais, os resultados foram assustadores: **Quarenta por cento** dos entrevistados sofrem frequentemente de dores de cabeça; **18 por cento** sofrem de asma; **Uma em cada quarto** mulheres tiveram problemas durante o gravidez.

Outros comentários feitos pelos entrevistodos: *"Há alturas em que o ar aqui cheira a verniz de unhas."*

"Não se pode respirar. Toda a minha família tem dificuldades de respiração."

"No exterior do prédio, a tinta cai ao fim de um ano."

"Vivo aqui há sessenta anos - o ar tornou-se péssimo nos últimos três anos."

As pessoas que responderam aos questionários e as crianças que foram examinadas vivem nas áreas bem próximas onde a firma SCA projecta construir uma fornalha para queimar produtos tóxicos e abrangidas pela poluição que uma tragédia pudesse vir a causar no projecto que at-Sea Incineration Corp. tenciona construir no Porto de Newark.

Esta é a área que está a ser considerada para mais despejos tóxicos e cuja população sofre já de frequentes dores de cabeça, asma, doenças de pele, defeitos de nascimento, epilepsia, convulsões e problemas durante a gravidez, numa escola superior à média nacional!

O Jardim Da Esquina

por Dirk Ten Wolde

Esta é a altura para conseguir sementes de flores e vegetais. Conserve-as em envolopes de forma a que sequem a fiquem prontas para a próxima cultura. A lista que a seguir publicamos indica quanto tempo poderá conservar sementes que compre ou que obtenha no seu quintal:

1 a 2 anos

milho, alho-porro, cebolo, salsa, cenoura branca, sercifi

3 a 5 anos

feijão, espargo, couve de bruxelas, couve galega, couve troncha, couve-flor, aipo, alface, ervilhas tortas, pimentos, rabanetes, espinafre e melancia

mais de cinco anos

beterraba, egg plant, tomate, pepino, melão

As novas plantas podem ser semeadas em vasos e postas a crescer am parapeitos de janelas onde chegue sol. No outono, pode-se plantar: beterrabas, cenouras, couve galega, alface, ervilhas, rabanetes, nabiças e couves.

O terreno a cultivar deve ser convenientemente adubado antes das novas plantas ou sementes nele serem lançadas.

A época que agora termina foi óptima sobre o ponto de vista de cultivo, uma vez que a chuva foi abundante.

O Direito De Saber

por Madelyn Hoffman

A COSH de New Jersey (Comité de Segurança Ocupacional E Saúde) iniciou uma campanha de suporte a uma petição a favor duma legislação rigorosa do "Direito De Saber". Esta lei exigiria que as companhias dissessem aos seus operários e ao publico que vive nas comunidades visinhas quais os químicos que eles usam e quais os efeitos que os mesmos teem na saúde das pessoas. Presentemente nenhum de nós tem acesso a esta informação.

Uma vez que as pessoas conhecem os químicos com que trabalham todos os dias ou quais os productos tóxicos por eles emitidos para o ar que respiram. Então podem decidir o que podem fazer. Podem exigir ventilação adequada ou melhoramento do equipamento de segurança no trabalho. Podem trabalhar para conseguir que limpem a poluição ou que removam os productos químicos dos armazens que não teem condições.

A coligação quere uma lei forte que imponha multas pesadas e mesmo sentenças de prisão para as companhias que recusem dar imformação continuamente. A lei deveria exigir que esta imformação estivesse à disposição do publico atravez do comando local dos bombeiros para que tivessemos accesso a ela 24 horas. Isto é importante em casos como o da explosão da Ferry Wholesaler no meio da noite. Bombeiros, ambulancias, medicos de emergencia nos hospitais, teem que saber os químicos envolvidos na explosão para que possam lutar contra o fogo e providenciar o tratamemto médico adequado às pessoas que fiquem doentes.

A Coligação do "Direito de Saber" tem reuniões uma vez cada mês. Se gostares de te associar ou ajudar a circular as petições telefona para Madelyn Hoffman, 344-7210. Esta associação incluie pessoas do Comité do Ironbound Contra Desperdicios Tóxicos a coligação por Uma Elizabeth Unida (CUE), o Partido dos Cidadãos de New Jersey, Os Cidadãos que se Intessam de Kearny, A Aliança do SEA e individuos de Paterson, Edison, Jersey City, Trenton e outras cidades.

Os professores do Japão devam una conferência na escola Queen of Angels em Newark.

"A proxima Vez...Não Haverá Sobreviventes"

"Nos dias depois da bomba atómica, os corpos ficaram montados na rua perto da minha casa - dia atrás dia. Nunca esqueço-me esta visão."

"As crianças hoje aprendam glorificar a guerra. Pensam que é elegante e poderosos. Devem aprender a verdade - que é um horror."

O orador foi Masako Kido, um professor primário no Japão durante 17 anos. No dia 16 de Agosto, ela mais 3 otros professores do Japão devam uma conferência na escola Queen of Angels em Newark sobre o tema de "educação sobre a paz" no Japão.

"Um irmão meu que nunca tinha visto morreu no guerra antes que eu nasci. Só conheci a fotografia dele."

"O perigo da guerra atómica tem **aumentado** não **diminuido**," Kido continuo. "Segundo uma reportagem das Nações Unidas (UN) de 1980, o número de armas nucleares que existem é um milhão vezes o que deitaram em Hiroshima e Nagasaki."

No Japão a instrução sobre a paz começa na escola primária com historias, canções, e eventualmente com passeios de estudo ao Parque de Paz na Hiroshima onde as exhibições contam a historia da bomba. Na Hiroshima 350,000 pessoas foram expostas ao calor e radiação da bomba. 140,000 morreram. Em Nagasaki, 180,000 foram expostas e 70,000 morreram. Nesse tempo os médicos não tinham ideia nenhuma sobre os efeitos da radiação no corpo humano, sem saber porque é que foi que os sobreviventes da explosão tiveram novas síntomas e morreram meses depois, ou quais os efeitos nas gerações do futuro. A radiação estraga DNA, o material reproductivo no ser humano, e pode causar defeitos sérios de nascença.

A união dos professores em Nagasaki publica livros para alunos sobre a bomba atómica e um curriculo especial sobre a paz está a ser usado nos liceus. As crianças falam com "hibakusha", esses que sobreviveram a explosão. Muitos destes sobreviventes tem dedicado as suas vidas para a paz e para a ideia que "ninguem mais deve sofrer as consecuencias da bomba atómica".

Cada ano nos dias 6 e 9, as datas das bombas, as crianças participam em programas especiais nas escolas. Este ano milhares de Americanos nos Estados Unidos participaram em actividades nesses dias para mostrar a sua inquietude sobre os perigos da guerra nuclear. Demostrações e vigílias de paz, e reuniões populares foram celebrados em Texas, Iowa, New York, Nebraska, California, e outras estados. No dia 12 de Julho mias dum milhão de pessoas neste pais destilaram para paz na cidade de New York.

"Conhecemos alguns Americanos que dizem 'Não há nada que podemos fazer. Um milhão de pessoas marcharam no 12 de Julho e isto não tem importancia.' Mas sim - é importante - muito importante. Para cada pessoa que desfilou há milhares que ficaram um casa a ler, pensar, e sentir ansiedade sobre a bomba atómica," disse Yoshio Sekiguchi. "A próxima vez que úsam a bomba atómica não haverá sobreviventes."

O povo de Hiroshima e Nagasaki, não são as únicas vitimes da bomba atómica. Como o Sekiguchi explicou centenas de soldados americanos foram expostas aos testes de bombas nucleares neste pais. Muitos destes soldados americanos e as suas familias ainda estão a sofrer do estrago fisico e psicológica da radiação.

Os professores solicitaram que o povo de aqui motivassem tentativos de paz por assinaturas de petições, participões em grupos locais de paz, projetos especiais, e exposições de filmes sobre a bomba atómica em reuniões de grupos de pais e da igreja. Um professor de Newark explicou que a percentagem do orçamento para a produção militar é muito mais pequena no Japão do que aqui.

A viagem dos professores japoneses foi auspiciada pela Associação de Instrução Global na cidade de East Orange, New Jersey, um centro de recursos instrucionais que especiliza em recursos e pesquisas interculturais.

A tarde findou com a exhibição de 1000 grons feitos de papel ados seus alunos para trazer para America. "O gron de papel é o símbolo do Japão," ela explicou. "Um símbolo de esperança, paz, e vida."

A Nossa Secção de Programas Está Na Sua Communidade

Essex County College en cooperação com a Corporação da Comunidade de Ironbound tem a prazer de anunciar os seu programa para a Outono de 1982.

Aulas começarão: Setembro 20. Matrículas: 15, 16, 17, e 18 de Setembro, 4:30 - 8:30 P.M. Localização: 317 Elm St.

Para mais informações pode contactar com Isabel Pascual 465-0947. Possibilidade de ajuda financeira!

A Luta Cresce Noutras Cidades

Os residentes do Ironbound deviam sentir orgulho!

Devivo aos seus esforços a fazer publicidade dos efeitos do plano da At Sea Incineration Inc. para construir um armazem de despejos tóxicos e da sua respectiva eliminação no Porto de Newark, muita gente do Condado de Hudson juntou-se à luta contra aquela companhia nas últimas semanas.

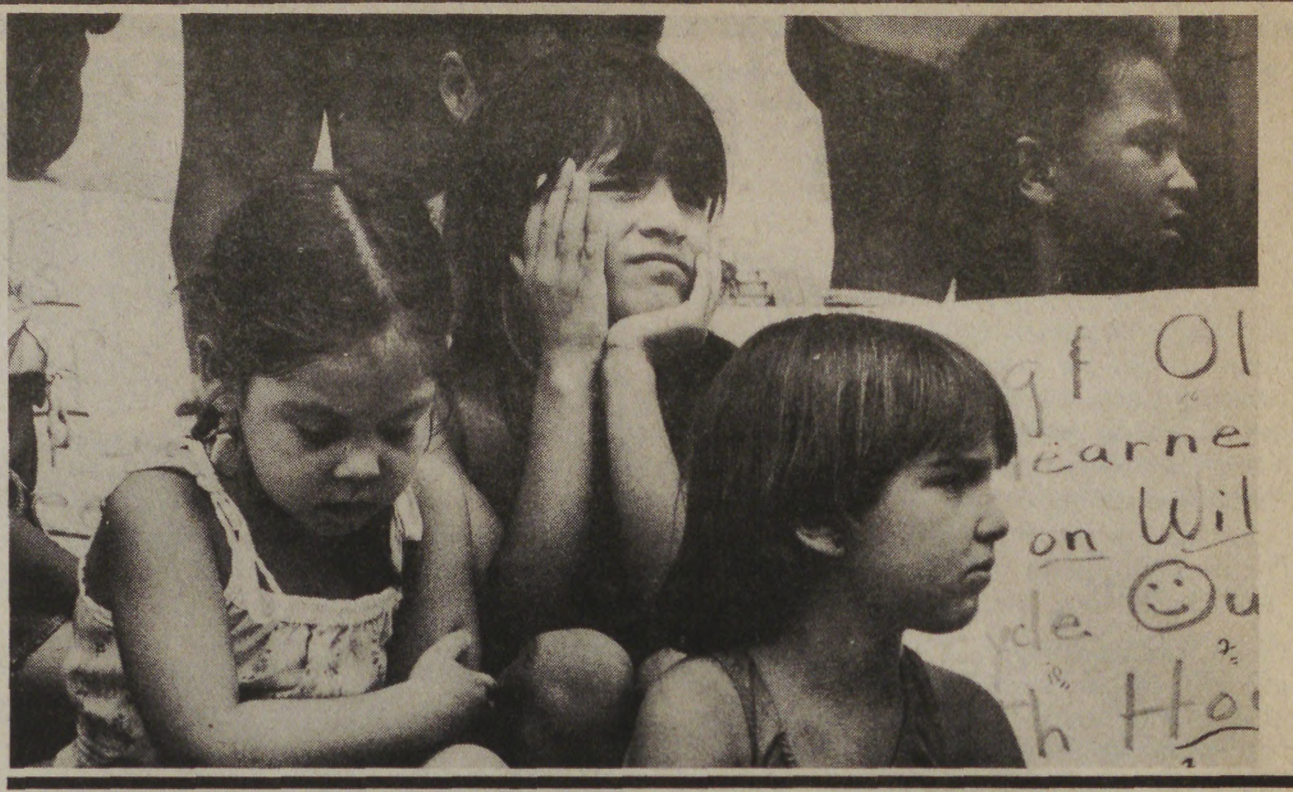
Os residentes de Bayonne constituiram uma frente **BCATS** "Cidadãos de Bayonne Contra Locais Tóxicos". Eles estão a organizar-se vigorosamente e a acumular petições contra a At Sea que serão mandadas para Robert Hughey, Commisário do Departamento de Proteção ao Ambiente.

"Jersey Journal" o diário do Condado de Hudson, tem editado um cupão todos os dias que diz: *Eu quero que o Departamento de Proteção ao Ambiente saiba que me oponho à construção dum armazem de recolha e eliminação de productos tóxicos no Porto de Newark. Eu acredito que põe em perigo a minha saúde e a minha vida.* Os leitores podem cortar o cupão e envia-lo ao editor.

Muitos presidentes dos municipios do Condado de Hudson associaram-se ao protesto contra a companhia "At Sea" e o presidente de Hoboken Sr. Cappilo disse, "Não e próprio colocar tais facilidades nos centros populacionais densos. São perigosas e deveriam ser removidas dessas areas.

O representante publico Joseph Doria de Bayonne foi um dos primeiros a opor-se contra a proposta da "At Sea". Ele e o representante Edward O'Connor de Jersey City falaram contra a proposta a 19 de Julho na reunião que houve acerca do critério da localização. Eles leram tambem uma carta do presidente do municipio de Bayonne, Sr. Dennis Collins.

Muitos outros clérigos e grupos comunitários representanes das uniões, pessoal dos serviços de saúde, bombeiros, pessoal da cidade e do condado estão já unidos na luta contra a "At Sea". A oposição está crescer devido ao esforço intensivo do **Comité do Ironbound Contra Despejos Tóxicos** que imformou o publico acerca desta proposta e dos riscos a que as pessoas estão sujeitas.



Devolve-Nos A Nossa Piscina

O lamento "Devolve-nos a Nossa Piscina" aumentou de volume na tarde do dia 5 de Agosto junto à piscina da Wilson Ave. Velhos e novos participaram na demonstração para pedir à cidade a reparação dos balneareos publicos e da piscina.

Membros do Departamento de Bombeiros abriram a água num hidrante para que as pessoas pudessem refrescar-se nesse dia quente e humido (Obrigado aos membros do quartel dos bombeiros da Filmore St.)

Vic De Luca da Ironbound Community corporation e o Reverendo David Burgess da "St. Stephen's Church" falaram da necessidade da reabretura dos balneários publicos. A campanha de petições está agora em progresso.

O prédio dos balneários é um marco miliário desta cidade. Construido em 1917 com o dinheiro dos contribuintes, durante uma época em que poucas ou nenhumas casas tinham casas de banho. Os servicos sanitários eram em geral localizados no quintal. Os balneários públicos foram uma refrescante inovação para a nossa comunidade em 1917 com chuveiros e uma piscina interior em funcionamento todo ano. Antes de ser construida, as crianças arriscavam-se a aprender a nadar no "Morris Canal"(agora Raymond Blvd) ou no "Passaic River". Frequentemente crianças morriam afogadas.

Hoje, contudo o "Morris Canal" já não existe e o "Passaic River" está poluido pela industria. A única piscina no Ironbound é a "Hayes Pool" que só está aberta no verão. Isto torna a piscina dos balneários públicos (Bathhouse) mais importante que nunca para novos e velhos aprender a nadar.

A nossa cidade de Newark (e é a nossa cidade) tem a obrigação de restaurar a (Bathhouse) Piscina da Wilson Ave. O Presidente da Camara Ken Gibson orgulha-se das suas corridas a pé para se manter em forma e não exita em fechar lugares de recreação que outros usam na nossa cidade. Ele é responsável pela devolução de 2.5 milhões de dollars do governo federal que era suposto ser usado para restaurar várias facilidades de recreio em Newark, incluindo a (Bathhouse) Piscina.

A nossa comunidade precisa da "Bathhouse" da Wilson Ave. mais que nunca.

Para mais informações ou para petições contacte: Lillian Klug no telefone 344-7235.

Aplauso Para os Jovens de Newark Nos Jogos da Juventude de 82

76 jovens de Newark, de 9 a 16 anos, participaram no 16º campionato Anual Final dos Jogos da Juventude dos Estados Unidos, de 11 a 15 de Agosto. Os jogos realizaram-se na Georgetown University, Washington D.C.

Entre as 12 cidades competidoras a equipa de tenis, dos rapazes de Newark foi a primeira e as raparigas, no bowling. Alguns individuos ganharam medalhas de ouro. A equipa do Basketball ficou em sexto lugar e a de natação em setimo, os corredores e campo em sexto. Foram entregues grandes trofeus ás equipas vencedoras.

Os Jogos da Juventude eniciaram-se com um desfile Olimpico, com Julius Erving (Dr. J) de Grande Marshall, e á luz do Facho Olimpico. Houveram 3 dias de competições semifinaes e finaes.

Foi ofrecidoaos Jovens, uma viagem turistica no Waashington D.C. para memoravel recordação.

Todos os anos em Maio e Junho the City Recreation Department efectua concursos para os Jogos da Juventude e seleciona os vencedores. Os interessados devem chamar o Mr. Long 733-3940.. Tambem a equipa dos corredores de Newark procura jovens interessados. O treino de Cross Country principia no Outono. Chamem o Mr. Long para mais informações.

Felicitações a todos os participantes nos Jogos da Juventude 82. Todos merecem uma medalha!

Importante!

Este Noviembre, votantes en el estado de New Jersey van a tener la oportunidad de expresar sus opiniones sobre la guerra nuclear. Allí va a haber un referéndum especial sobre nuclear helado en la balota. Esto es lo que la balota va a decir:

La gente del Estado de New Jersey por la presente afirman el apoyo mutuo de la protesta para "congelar", las armas nucleares en Estados Unidos y Russia, y por esto urge del gobeirno de los Estados Unidos (1) se propone al gobierno do Russia que ambos países immediatamente hagan un paro de todos las pruebas nuevas, producción y despliegue de puntas de combate, y de sistemas de entrega como esencial y primer paso disponible ante la reducción de arsenales nucleares,

Y (2) para aplicar los billones de seguros para necesidades humanas y la reducción de impuestos.

No se olviden: Tu debes estar registrado para votar. La linea vedada o el final para la registración de votantes es en Octubre 4. Tu puedes recoger tu, forma de registración en el cuarto número 421 en el Edificio de Registros (Hall of Records), ubicado en las calles High y Market, o en el Centro de Información de Ironbound en el 95 de la Avenida Fleming.

Jardin Esquina

por Dirk Ten Wolde

Esta es una buena temporada para buscar semillas en sus flores y vegetales. Sellarlos en sobres para que ellos se seguen y esten listos para el año que viene. Esta lista enseña cuanto tiempo puede mantener sus semillas o que las compre o las recoga de su propio jardin.

1 a 2 años

maiz, puerro, cebellas, perijil, chiviria, ruibarbo, salsify

3 a 5 años

habichuelas, esparagos, bruselas, col, zanahorias, repollo, coliflor, apio, lechuga, quimbombo, pimientos, rabano, spinaca, melon de agua

Usted puede enterrar sus hierbas y ponerlos en tiestos y crecerlos a dentro en el virote de una ventana, donde estas puendan tener suficiente luz para mantenerse.

La cosecha de otoño puede ser sembrada ahora con las siguientes plantas: remolachas, zanahorias, escalora, apio, lechuga, quisantes, rabano, nabos, repollo. Este bien seguro que mescle el fertilizador en el terreno, antes de sembrar nuevas plantas o semillas. Usted debe poner en el terreno lo que la plantas dejaron para mantener un buen terreno.

Este ha sido una estación muy buena para todos desde que hemos tenido suficiente agua en estos meses calientes. Mi propia plantación es increible!



Los profesores de Japan hablaron en la escuela "Queen of Angels" en Newark.

"La Proxima Vez, No Habra Ningun Sobreviviente"

"En los dias antes de que fuera tirada la bomba atomica, los cuerpos en pilas en la calle a seguir de mi casa, dia tras dia. Nunca me podre olvidar de esta excena."

"Los niños de hoy son orientados a glorificar las guerras. Ellos piensan que pertenecen al glamur y que son poderosas. Ellos tienen que aprender la verdad, que son un horror."

La oradora fue Masaki Kido, una profesora de escuela elemental en el Japan durante 17 años. En Agosto 16 ella y otras 3 profesoras del Japan hablaron en la escuela "Queen of Angels" en Newark acerca de la educación de la paz en su pais.

"Yo tuve un hermano que nunca vi. Fue muerto en la guerra antes de yo nacer. Lo unico que yo conozco de el es su fotografia."

"El peligro de la guerra atomica ha **aumentado** no ha **dismunuido**," continuo Kido. "De acuerdo con un reporte de las Naciones Unidas (U.N.) de 1980, la cantidad de bombas que existen es un millón más de las que fueron tiradas en Hiroshima y Nagasaki."

En el Japan la educación en relación a la paz comienza desde los años elementales, con historias, discos y eventualmente las clases visitan el Parque de la Paz que hay en Hiroshima, donde las exhibiciones cuentas la historia de la bomba. En Hiroshima 350,000 personas fueron expuestas al calor y la radiaciones de la bomba. 140,000 murieron. En Nagasaki, 180,000 fueron expuestas y 70,000 murieron. Los doctores en esa epoca no tenian idea de los efectos de la radiacion en los cuerpos humanos, no tenian idea porque los que sobreviviaron la explosión desarrollaron nuevos sintomas y mas tarde murieron, tampoco saben cuales seran los efectos en las futuras generacion. Radiaciones dana "DNA", el material reproductivo en los humanos, y puede causar grandes defectos de nacimiento.

La union de profesores en Nagasaki publicaron libros acerca de la bomba atomica para los estudiantes. Un especial curriculum de "educación de paz" es usada en las escuela elementales y en el bachillerato. Muchos de los sobrevivientes han dedicado sus vidas a trabajar por la paz y la idea es que "nadie debe experimentar la bomba atomica otra vez."

Cada año en Agosto 6 y 9 las fechas en que las bombas fueron expuestas, los niños atienden a programas especiales en sus escuelas. Este año millares de Americanos de todos los Estados Unidos participaron en actividades en estos dias, para demostrar su interes en el peligro de la guerra nuclear. Se han hecho demostración por la paz en Texas, Iowa, New York, Nebraska, California y en muchos otros estados. El 12 de julio **mas de un millon** de personas marcharon por la paz en New York.

"Nosotros hemos conocido algunos Americanos que dicen, 'No hay nada que puedamos hacer. Un millon de personas marcharon en Julio 12 y no importa.' Pero si importa y mucho. Para cada una persona que marcho, hay millones de personas en casa haciendo lectura, pensando y sintiendo angustia por la bomba atomica," Yoshio Sekiguchi dijo "La proxima vez que una bomba atomica sea usada, no habra ningun sobreviviente."

Las personas de Hiroshima y Nagasaki no son las unicas victimas de la bomba atomica. Como Sekiguchi ha apuntado ciento de soldados Americanos han sido expuestos ha pruebas de bombas nucleares en este pais. Muchos de estos soldados Americano y sus familias todavia estan sufriendo los daños fisicos y psicológico que fueron causados por las radiaciones.

Los maestros urgen a las personas aqui para que envuelvan a sus estudiantes y ellos mismos en los esfuerzos por la paz, firmando peticiones, uniendose en grupos de paz, haciendo proyectos especiales, mostrando peliculas acerca de la bomba atomica en reuniones, o ha grupos de padres o iglesias.

El recorrido de los maestros Japoneses fue patrocinado por la Asociación de Educación Global localizada en East Orange, New Jersey. Ellos son un centro de recursos educacionales que se especializan en recursos intercultural y investigaciones.

La tarde termino con Kazuko mostrando al grupo 1000 pequenhas grullas de papel hechos por sus estudiantes. "Las grullas son un simbolo en Japan, un simbolo de esperenza, paz, y vida," dijo Kazuko.

Essex County College Está En Su Communidad

El Colegio del Condado de Essex en cooperación con la Corporación de la Comunidad de Ironbound tiene el placer de anunciarle el Programa de Otoño de 1982.

Clases comenzarán: 20 de septiembre. Registración: 15, 16, 17, y 18 de septiembre, 4:30 - 8:30 P.M. Dirección: 317 Elm St.

Para mas información llame a Isabel Pascual a 465-0947.

IRONBOUND DICE "NO"

La gente del Ironbound de veras sabe hacer sus tareas!

Despues de muchos meses de reuniones, investigaciones, demostraciones y de hablar con personas por todo el pais, **el Comite del Ironbound Contra Desperdicios Toxicos** tenían muchísimas cosas que decir acerca de el porqué no se debe construir una planta de desperdicios tóxicos aqui.

Tubieron una oportunidad de hablar en una vista llevada a cabo por New Jersey Advisory Council on Hazardous Wastes en Julio 19. El Advisory Council esta desarollando unos criterios para decidir donde se van a construir las facilidades para los desperdicios tóxicos.

Tan pronto comenzo, Vic De Luca le pidió al consejo que cambiaran la agenda para que la gente del Ironbound pudieran hablar. Enfrentándose a un grupo tan grande y una lista ya preparadas de personas dispuestas a hablar, el consejo cambio su agenda y asi las personas pudieran hablar inmediatamente, en vez de tener que esperar hasta la media noche.

Hablaron toda clase de personas, incluyendo una abuela, un doctor, un especialista en los pulmones, un sacerdotes, y muchos otros. Representantes de Concerned Citizens of Kearny y la Coalition for United Elizabeth (CUE) tambien hablaron. Además el Senador Edward O'Connor de Jersey City y el Asambleista Joseph Doria de Bayonne estubieron entre los otros que hicieron sus declaraciones.

Los criterios que el Adivsory Council propone deja afuera ciertos puntos importantes:

1. El número de personas en un area que se va a ver afectada si hay accidentes o contaminación.
2. La cantidad de contaminación ambiental ya existente en el area debido al número de químicos producidos, usados o guardados en ese sitio.
3. El número de personas mayores y de niños en un area que son extremadamente sensitivos a los efectos de los químicos en su salud.
4. Las condiciones de salud que ya existen en el area y que afectan a la población debido a los químicos a los que ellos estan expuestos.
5. Medidas especificas para el control de la contaminación del aire.

Hemos republicado algunas citas de las charlas dadas en la vistas porque la información que contienen es de gran importancia para todos los residentes del Ironbound.

El Advisory Council trató de decir que todabía no se había hecho ninguna decisión respecto a donde se van a localizar las facilidades, pero los residentes que ya conocen los planes de SCA de construir un incinerador de desperdicios tóxicos en la Avenida Lister, y la propuesta de At Sea para Port Newark, y el incinerador propuesto para Blanchard St., tienen sus dudas. "Ha estado numerosas veces en los periódicos lo hemos oido muchas veces de los oficiales de DEP,. y At Sea ha abierto una oficina en el Puerto de Newark. Me gustaria creer que el proceso es objetivo, pero hay que mirar a las realidades," comento una persona despues de la reunión.

El Advisory Council llevara a cabo otra vista pública en su criterio final en el otoño. Si ellos verdaderamente están oyendo a los residentes, algunos de los puntos importantes hechos por El Comite del Ironbound Contra Desperdicios Toxicos, seran incluidos.

Oigan A Los Niños

Hola, mi nombre es Maria Turco. Tengo once años de edad y he vivido en el Ironbound toda mi vida.

Ustedes estan concientes de la vida salvage lo raro y las peligrosas species y los rios seniles. No Newark no tiene nada tan valioso como eso. La ciudad de Newark tiene algo mas valioso - nosotros tenemos humanos. Yo tambien estoy consciente de los animales. Tengo mi propio perrito. Pero no somos los humanos mas importantes? ¿No somos nosotros la raza humana los que hacemos la differencia? Primero debemos estar concientes de la gente y su población?

Porque no poner los desperdicios peligrosos en areas menos pobladas...una que no tenga suspropias industrias de contaminación. Por eso es que Newark no tiene ninguna atración especial, porque siempre hemos estado en los desperdicios desde un principio y siempre ha sido asi.



"Si hay algo que tirar se tira en Newark."

Newark es mi casa. Mis abuelos me han dicho que acostumbraban a nadar y pescar en el Rio de Passaic y no lo he podido creer. Es esto una culpa tuya que no he podido disfrutar como lo hicieron mis abuelos que disfrutaron en el Rio Passaic. Todo lo que se ahora es que el Rio Passaic es uno de los mas altamente contaminado en los Estados Unidos.

Escuchen, escuchen a los niños. Nosotros podemos ser jovenes pero debemos ser oidos.

Porque los niños tendremos que mirar mas adelante y enfrentar una enfermedad o un cancer? Nosotros lo unico que deseamos en el futuro es que la ciudad de Newark cambie y que sea un sitio seguro para nuestros hijos y los hijos de los nuestros en lo que ha salud se refiere.

Damas y Caballeros, no cree usted que la salud de la gente es lo mas importante en esta problema?

Gracias por la oportunidad de hablar.

Desperdicios Toxicos Dañan Nuestra Salud

Mi nombre es Madelyn Hoffman. Quiero presentarles los informes de dos estudios de la salud tomados en el Ironbound de parte del **Ironbound Committee Against Toxic Waste.**

Estes estudios no fueron hechos de una manera muy sofisticada. Me habria alegrado mucho si podiamos haber hecho un estudio mas cientifico pero los grupos de la comunidad como el nuestro no tiene el dinero para hacerlo.

Los residentes del "Love Canal" hicieron sus propios estudios para comprovar que habia una relación entre las quimicas toxicas y las emfermedades en sus familias. Trabajadores de Long Island Railroad que trabajaron con "Agent Orange" discubrieron un nivel alto de enfermedades cuando miraron su historia de salud dadas por sus compañias de seguro. Mujeres en Oregon que organizaron una protesta encontra de los aviones que hechaban insecticidas, basaron su protesta sobre información tratandose de los efectos sobre la salud.

Como estes grupos de gente, nosotros tambien tenemos que depender de información que podemos juntar.

El estudio investigaba asma, defectos de nacimiento, y convulsiones. los resultos fueron asombrantes:

22.4% tenian asma
7.6% defectos de nacimiento
3.5% tenian convulsiones

El numero de defectos de nacimiento era 8 veces mas alto quel por medio nacional.

9% de las familias reportaron casos de epilepsia. Cuantos de nosotros conocemos alguien que tiene epilepsia? Sin embargo, en esta area concentrada, en cada 100 familias, 9 reportaron epilepsia.

El segundo estudio que fue hecho se concentraba en la seccion del Ironbound llamada la "Isla".

40% de las personas reportaron dolores de cabeza frequentes

18% reportaron problemas con la piel.

Una mujer en cuatro reporto problemas cuando estaban embarazadas.

La gente se quejaba "Muchas veces el aire huele a pintura." *"No podemos respirar bien."* "La pintura de nuestras casas se derama despues de un año." *"Hemos vivido aqui por 60 años y hace 3 años que el aire se ha puesto muy malo."*

La gente que tomaron parte en los estudios viven en la area donde la SCA propone instalar un encenirador de desperdicios toxicos y tambien viven cerca de donde At Sea Incineration Inc. quiere hacer un lugar para hechar mas desperdicios toxicos y peligrosos. Aqui ya hay una populación que esta sufriendo a causa de este tipo de basura y aun le quieren dar mas.

La Lucha Crece En Otros Pueblos

Los residentes del Ironbound se deben sentir orgullosos!

Debido a todo su esfuerzo para publicar los efectos del plan de At Sea Incineration Inc. de construir un almacen de desperdicios tóxicos en el Puerto de Newark, muchas personas de el Condado de Hudson se han unido a la lucha en contra de At Sea en las últimas semanas.

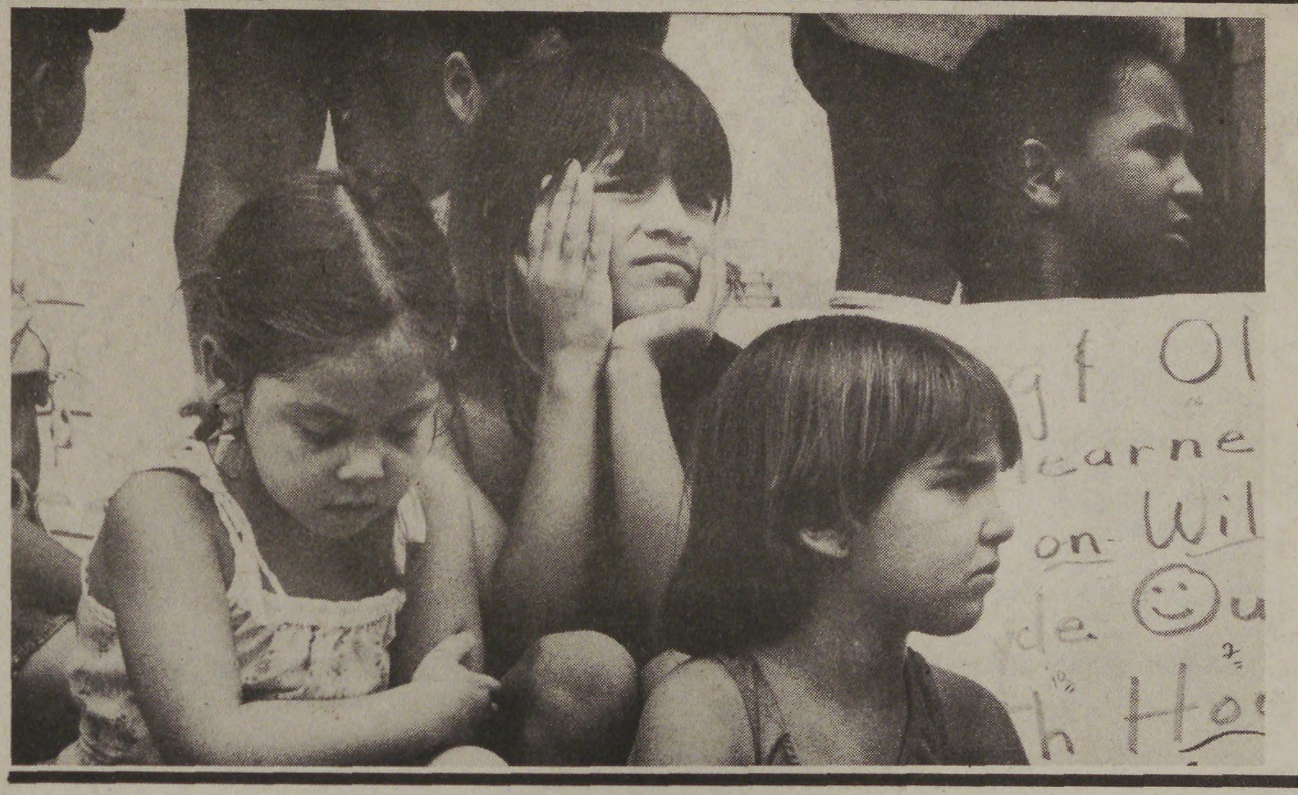
Las residentes de Bayonne han formado BCATS. Bayonne Citizens Against Toxic Sites. Ellos se estan organizando activamente y están recogiendo peticiones en contra de At Sea las cuales serán mandadas a Robert Hughey, Comisionado del Departamento de Contaminación Ambiental.

El periódico Jersey Journal, ha estado imprimiendo diariamente un cupón que dice asi: *"Yo quiero dejarle saber al Departamento de Protección Ambiental que yo me opongo a la construcción de plantas de desperdicios tóxicos en el Puerto de Newark. Yo creo que amenaza mi vida y mi salud."* Los lectores pueden cortar el cupón y enviarlo a el editor.

Numerosos alcaldes de el Condado de Hudson se han unido a la protesta en contra de At Sea. El Alcalde de Hoboken, Cappilo dijo, "Tales facilidades no se deven construir en un centro tan densamente poblado. Son peligrosos y deben estar fuera de tal area."

El Asambleista Joseph Doria de Bayonne fue uno de los primeros oficiales públicos que estubo en contra de la propuesta de At Sea. El y el Asambleista Edward O'Connor de Jersey City hablaron en contra de la propuesta en la vista o reunión en Julio 19 donde se discutió criterios. Ellos tambien leyeron una carta del Alcalde de Bayonne, Dennis Collins.

Muchos grupos de la iglesia y de la comunidad, líderes de las uniones, oficiales de salud, bomberos, y oficiales de la ciudad y del condado se han unido en la lucha en contra de At Sea. Crece la oposición debido al trabajo del **Comite del Ironbound Contra Desperdicios Tóxicos** de dejarle saber al público acerca de esta propuesta y los riesgos a la gente.



Devuelvanos Nuestra Piscina

por Jon Dolberg

El grito "Duvuelvanos nuestra piscina" era lo que se escuchaba en la tarde caliente. El dia 5 de Agosto alrededor de la caseta de baño de la Avenida Wilson, era el llanto de personas jovenes y mayores que participaron "en vamos a refrescarnos". Ellos demandaban que la ciudad repare la piscina para el uso público.

Los miembros del Departamento de Incendio de la ciudad abrieron las bombas de agua y les instalaron unas regaderas a las personas le gustaron que le rociaran agua y asi se refrescaron ese dia que fue muy caliente y húmido. (Muchas gracias al Departamento de Bombero de la Calle Fillmore).

El Sr. Victor De Luca de la Corporación de la Comunidad de Ironbound y el Reverendo David Burgess de la Iglesia St. Stephen's hablaron sobre la necessidad de reabrir la piscina. En la petición en la cuál se esta haciendo campaña.

La caseta de baño de la avenida Wilson es un sitio muy descatado en la ciudad. Fué constrido en el año 1917 con el dinero de impuesto. Fue construida en la época cuando no existiá casi ninguna caseta de baño. En aquel tiempo lo que se usaba para cuarto de baño era una casa vieja en la parte de atrás del partio.

La Caseta de Baño fué una refrescante innovación para nuestra vecindad en el 1917 con regaderas y una piscina redonda en su interior por todo el año. Ante de ser construida, los niños cojian patinadas aprendiendo como nadar en el Canal de Morris (ahora Raymond Blvd) o en el Rio de Passaic. Ahogadose frecuentemente.

Hoy dia el Canal de Morris no existe y el Rio de Passaic esta envenado por la industria. La única piscina que da servicios en Ironbound es la Hayes pero esta no esta cubierta. Esto hace que la casa de Baño de Wilson sea más importante porque espara el uso de nuestra juventud y adultos que quieren aprender a nadar y tener la oportunidad de hacerlo.

Nuestra ciudad de Newark (que es nuestra ciudad) tiene la obligación de restorar la casa de Baño de la Avenida Wilson.

En su carrera el Alcalde Ken Gibson se ala dea muy seguro diariamente que no hay dinero para las facilidades de recreación en la cuál se usan en otras ciudades. El es el responsable de que se devuelvan $2.5 millones de dollares al gobierno federal. Ese dinero el cuál se supone que se use para restorar varias facilidades recreativas en Newark, incluendo la caseta de Baño de la Avenida Wilson.

Para mas información o peticiones llame a Lillian Klug al 344-7235.

Alegrias Para Los Jovenes En Los Juegos Juveniles del 82!

76 jovenes de Newark, entre las edades de 9 a 15, asistieron al decimo sexto campeonato anual final de los Estados Unidos de los Juegos Juveniles, en agosto 11 al 15. Los Juegos tuvierón lugar en la Universidad de Georgetown en Washington, D.C.

Fuera de las 12 ciudades que competierón, el equipo de Newark quedo en primer lugar en tennis de niños y juegos de bowling de niñas. Varios individuos ganaron medallas de oro. El juego de pelota quedo en sexto lugar, el juego de natación en septimo, el juego de pista y campo en sexto. Largos trofeos fueron otorgados a los equipos ganadores.

Los Juegos Juveniles fue abierto con una parada estilo Olimpica, disputando Julius Erving (Dr. J) como el gran mariscal y la iluminación de la antorcha Olympica. Hubieron 3 dias de semi finals y la competición final.

Como obsequio añadido, todos los jovenes recibieron una excursion por Washington, D.C. ¡Que muchos recuerdos memora bles!

El Departamento de Recreación de la Ciudad corre vagones para los Juegos Juveniles todos los años en mayo y junio y lleva a los ganadores a los juegos. Si usted esta interesado llame al Sr. Long al 733-3940. Tambien el equipo de pista de Newark esta buscando por jovenes interesados en correr. Entrenamiento atravez del pais. Se empezarán en el otoño. Llame a Sr. Long para mas información.

Felicidades a todos los participantes de Newark de los Juegos Juveniles del 82. ¡Todas merecen una medalla!

Ironbound Voices is a project of the Ironbound Information Center. We believe that all people are entitled to income, food, clothing, housing, education, and health care. We will print articles about groups taking steps to make this belief a reality. We will also publish information about your legal and social service rights. This issue was published with the help of:

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Federation For Youth Jobs

Federation for Jobs for Youth in New Jersey has been formed including representatives from various community based organizations in the Newark area. The group will set up a resource center and develop an ongoing strategy for creating jobs for youth in New Jersey and for educating the public on the question.

They welcome additional participation. For further information call the Federation of Latin American Students, 648-5043.

Classes Beginning

Essex County College and the Ironbound Community Corporation will begin their fall schedule of college courses for adults on Sept. 20. Classes will be held at 317 Elm St.. Financial aid is available, and senior citizens can attend tuition free.

Registration is Sept. 15 to 18.

A few of the classes offered are: English as a Second Language, Accounting, Psychology, & Business Management.

Call Isabel Pascual, 465-0947, for information (after 4:30 P.M.)

Newark Bears Fans!

3rd Annual Reunion!
September 25 - 1 P.M.
O'Campino Restaurant

For ticket information, contact:
Peter Burokas, 344-4393

News From Our Lady Of Mt. Carmel

The parishoners of OUr Lady of Mt. Carmel Church have committed themselves to participate in a 3 year ***Renew Program.*** The first part begins Sept. 12 with a Sign-Up Sunday, follwed by a Communal Penance Service on Sept. 15. For the rest of the schedule and more information, call 589-2090.

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